

PATRES CONSCRIPTI.

A LONG DISCUSSION OF THE NEW CHARTER.

Letter from Senator White That May Be Encouraging and May Not—Bridge Matters Carried—The "Cow Limits"—Sewers Ordered—Mortgage Tax Modified.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held in the Council chamber yesterday, with President Kuhrt in the chair and the following members present: Boshyshell, Bryant, Barrett, Cohn, Earl, Ford, Hanley, Humphreys, McNally, Moriarty, Shafer, Sinsabaugh, Threlkeld and Wilson.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Capt. Barrett offered a resolution in favor of appointing a committee of two gentlemen, one from each party, to go to Sacramento to confer with the Judiciary Committee, and if the new charter be declared constitutional and capable of being put in operation, they do all in their power to push the passage of said charter, and that Hon. A. Brunson and A. W. Hinton be the gentlemen sent and a sum of \$1000 be appropriated with which to pay their expenses.

Dr. Bryant stated that he had prepared a resolution to the effect that if the new charter was in favor of sending seven of the most prominent citizens to Sacramento.

President Kuhrt stated that he had received a letter from Hon. Stephen M. White on the subject, and he had conveyed the news that there was a defect in the charter.

Mr. Cohn said that there was a defect and that the sending of committees to Sacramento would be useless unless this defect was remedied. He described the method of passing the act making the charter operative and then suggested that the Judiciary Committee be requested to point out all defects at once and then it could be remedied at once and a new charter submitted to the Legislature before it adjourned.

Mr. Humphreys asked how the charter was defective, when Mr. Cohn replied that it was defective in the matter of raising money for public improvements unless the Vrooman Act was repealed.

Dr. Bryant insisted that it would be safer to send a committee to Sacramento and allow them to handle the matter as they pleased. There had never been a perfect charter and there never would be. It was expected that there would be some defects, but these would not affect its passage if the matter was properly pushed.

Mr. Cohn remarked that the less publicity there was given to the matter the better it would be. For all we knew, the charter would pass, but he could not help showing the Council that there was a defect and he thought one of the defects which might cause it to be thrown out altogether.

President Kuhrt observed that he did not think it was necessary for the committee to go to Sacramento, as the Senators and Assemblymen would press it through. The following letter from Hon. Stephen M. White to President Kuhrt was then read:

SENATOR WHITE'S LETTER.

Dear Sir: I introduced a resolution adopting the Los Angeles charter. In the copy used by me, being one furnished by the Clerk, I notice, since it was printed, that there is a clerical error in omitting the Mayor's signature, but this, of course, has been remedied. The resolution was adopted. I have sent you a copy by today's mail. I have also transmitted another to the Mayor and to various other parties. I wish you would have the Clerk of the Council compare one of these printed copies which I forward with the original record, plainly mark any errors and return the same to me without delay. I would have the comparison made, but, of course, have not the original to look to. I will press the charter through the Senate as rapidly as possible, but I desire at this time, in view of my opinion as to the result of the adoption of the charter, to say that I am only aiding in its passage because I consider it my duty to do so. I fear that its adoption will not be followed with the satisfactory results which are anticipated. I believe that it will be exceedingly difficult to issue salable bonds under its provisions. Nevertheless, as I have already said, I will put it through to the end of the building as rapidly as circumstances will permit. I expect to have it made a special order for your first part of next week.

Your friend, STEPHEN M. WHITE.

MORE DISCUSSION.

In accordance with this request Messrs. Cohn and Sinsabaugh were appointed to compare the charter and make the necessary corrections.

A long discussion followed, pro and con, Messrs. Barrett and Cohn stating that the charter was defective, and Mr. Humphreys on the other side. The latter said he was a pretty good politician himself, although it was not much to brag of, but he was, and he could go to Sacramento, and though the charter had been adopted by 3000 votes, he could kill the charter with the help of understrapping politicians he would find up there.

Capt. Barrett said he had worked hard to get the charter passed, and had asked people at Sacramento to push it through, still he had since heard it was defective, and he now wanted the same investigation made as an instrument was saddled upon the city which we would ever after regret. He did not care whether the lawyers examined it here or in Sacramento, but he wanted it examined, and yet he said that he had placed beyond all doubt before any risk was taken.

Dr. Sinsabaugh said it appeared to him as though the opposition to the charter came from saloons and other low classes, and he hoped it would pass.

The charter business was then made the special order of business for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

After some unimportant matters had been attended to, Mr. Cohn introduced a resolution reciting the fact that the city of Los Angeles did, under the law passed February 28, 1876, issue bonds to raise the sum of \$750,000, payable on April 1, 1889, at an interest at the rate of 7 per cent., and that there is now in the interest and sinking fund the sum of \$100,000 to be applied on the redemption of said bonds; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Treasurer be instructed to advertise for four weeks for sealed proposals for the surrender of the bonds issued under this act, and shall state in the advertisement how much money he has in hand for the purpose of redemption, and reserve for the Council the right to reject any or all bids. When the bids are opened the Council shall accept the lowest bid at rates not exceeding par value as may redeem the greater amount of bonds until the cash on hand is exhausted, and the Treasurer shall be exonerated from all liability by reason of the payment made by him of the bonds so surrendered.

On motion, the resolution was adopted and the Clerk instructed to advertise for bids in accordance therewith.

Several recommendations were disposed of, when the refusal of the German Savings and Loan Association of San Francisco to pay their taxes on mortgages here came up, and the City Attorney recommended that the tax be received on the amount assessed and the excess be removed. The recommendation was adopted, and the City Attorney instructed to take the same action in all similar cases.

A MATTER OF BRIDGES.

Mr. Lambie, ex-City Surveyor, appeared before the Council, and explained that he had received a notice to surrender certain plans and specifications for the Ninth-street bridge. He wanted to know what it meant.

Mr. Cohn said that it came up from Mr. Dockweller's statement of last week that he had no plans in the Surveyor's office in relation to these bridges.

Mr. Lambie then said that he had left plans in his office, and that the work was done when he left the employ of the city. He said the plans for the Ninth-street bridge had not been driven in accordance with the contract, and he had therefore refused to accept the work. The other bridges were in course of construction and there were plans on file.

There was a good deal of talk, in which Mr. Lambie and Mr. Dockweller took part, and the matter began to assume a personal nature.

Dr. Sinsabaugh said the city would not

suffer from a little informality. If the work had been done under the supervision of the City Surveyor, he would see it was done well.

There was some further discussion on the matter, and the City Attorney stated that if the work had not been done in accordance with the contract the city should refuse to pay the bills and leave the company to make its own work good.

Mr. Cohn said he wanted it understood that he thought the bridge company had been rather cool to go ahead with the work and not ask for any extension of time, when the time had now almost expired.

The representative of the bridge company appeared and stated that their contract with the city was that the bridge should be completed on or before the first day of February, 1889, or as soon thereafter as may be possible. The work had been delayed by the cable company, with the consent of the city, the bad weather, and now by the Salt Lake and Utah railroad, which necessitated another change and its consequent delay. He said the company had lost on the Ninth-street bridge.

The whole matter was then referred to the Bridge Committee, and the Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 1:30 o'clock, with President Kuhrt in the chair.

The report of the Land Committee was presented, and the various recommendations adopted.

Dr. Sinsabaugh, on behalf of the Committee on the Charter, asked for an extension of time to 5 o'clock to present their report.

The report of the Board of Health was presented, and Mr. Threlkeld moved that the recommendation in regard to the extension

of the cow limits be changed to Stephenson avenue, the city limits, as they did not want any cowyards in their locality if they could help it.

Mr. Hanley thought the northern limits should be extended north to College street instead of Virgin, and Dr. Bryant favored moving them all outside the city.

Mr. Hanley then moved that the north line be College street, instead of Virgin, and it was so amended.

Mr. Threlkeld then called up his motion to extend the limits on the east, between Aliso street and Second street, to Brooklyn avenue, easterly along Brooklyn street to Stephenson avenue, thence west on Stephenson avenue to Ninth street, and thence to point of beginning.

After some further talk the whole matter was referred back to the Board of Health.

In the matter of the Seventh-street bridge Mr. Ford asked a week's further time, and requested the City Surveyor, ex-Surveyor Lambie and the Board of Public Works to meet with the committee at the City Attorney's office. So ordered.

Mr. Boshyshell moved that the City Attorney be instructed to draw up a resolution of award to Frick Bros. for the construction of the Seventh-street sewer. So ordered.

SEWERS ORDERED.

Mr. Hanley moved that the City Attorney be instructed to draft a resolution of intention under the Vrooman Act to sewer Downey avenue from the east bank of the river to the east line of Pritchard street, according to the Eaton plan, when Mr. Barrett amended by including Main street from the north line of Ninth street to the south line of Washington street, San Francisco street from the present terminus to the junction of Downey avenue was also included in the motion, and it was carried.

It having been stated that Mr. Denker had presented a bill of \$1300 for the storage of sewer pipe on his lot Mr. Lovell, a former member of the Council, stated that as he understood it, the city was not liable for any rent.

Mr. Bryant then moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to see Mr. Denker, and if he could not make satisfactory arrangements for the storage of the pipe for 60 days, that it be moved forthwith. So ordered.

The report of the Finance Committee was then presented, and the various recommendations adopted.

THE CITY TO PAY.

Capt. Barrett moved that hereafter all street grading in front of school lots be paid for by the city, instead of taking the money out of the school fund, and it was so ordered.

The bill for overhauling engine No. 2, of \$200 was allowed.

The bill of Denker for rent of lot for storage of sewer pipe, \$1300, was placed before the Council, and on motion, was laid on the table, it being shown that Denker had tendered the city the use of the lot.

The bill of Schader, Johnson & Co., for lamps for the patrol wagon, again came up, and Mr. Barrett moved that the bill be paid. So ordered.

The bill of McLain for a horse, \$350, was ordered paid.

The usual weekly bills, approved by the committee, were read and ordered paid.

Several bills for abstract work, ordered by the City Attorney, and which have been hanging fire for some months, came up, and a statement was made that the work had been done, and that they should be paid.

THOSE ABSTRACT BILLS.

After some debate Mr. Threlkeld moved that on the filing of the abstracts with the City Clerk the bills be paid. There was no second, and the motion was then made that the bills be referred back to the Finance Committee for further investigation, which prevailed.

Mr. Lovell made a statement in regard to the matter, saying that he recollected the incident, which was in connection with the opening of Los Angeles street.

Mr. Humphreys called attention to a bill which had been introduced by Delany for defending a suit for damages against the individual members of the Council in connection with some pesthouse matter, and quite a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Dunsen and the City Attorney were employed to defend the lawsuits of Councilmen, and Mr. Kuhrt and other members said that they considered that the \$300 had not been legally paid, and that the City Attorney should defend such suits. On motion, this was so ordered in future.

A map of First street from Main to Grand avenue was presented, and on motion, was placed on file as the official map of that portion of the street. Mr. Barrett stated that the reason for this was because they had not had an official map before granting the contract for grading the hill.

The report of the Board of Public Works was read, as heretofore published in THE TIMES, and the various recommendations adopted.

Dr. Bryant suggested that in granting contractors a specified time be allowed contractors, and that a fine of so much per day be imposed for all delays after that time.

Mr. Boshyshell remarked that all the contractors gave bonds for the proper performance of their work in a certain time, when Dr. Bryant remarked that this was a dead letter, and the matter was dropped.

A resolution was offered ordering that all collections for the grading of First street be paid over to the Street Superintendent, which was passed.

THE CHARTER COMPARED.

The Committee on Examination of the charter, through Mr. Cohn as chairman, reported that it had examined the charter and found one or two clerical or typographical errors in articles 139 and 154, which were corrected, and the copy of the charter, so corrected, was ordered returned to Mr. White with a certificate that it was a true copy of the charter as adopted. Dr. Sinsabaugh remarking that they had examined every word, and knew it was correct.

Mr. Scott, representing

THE UTAH RAILROAD,

appeared before the Council and stated that he had been ordered to stop work at Downey avenue by the City Surveyor, and as he was under bonds to do the work within a certain time, he would have to ask for a continuance.

Mr. Dockweller made a statement, giving the cause of the trouble, and asked that the Council authorize him to take proper steps in the matter.

Mr. Humphreys thought the City Attorney should be consulted, as there was danger of getting mixed, and Mr. Dunn stated that there were legal requirements that would have to be observed, or it might vitiate the original contract with the bridge company.

Mr. Cohn also objected, saying that it was a matter that should be attended to properly, so as to save trouble in future.

BRIDGE MATTERS AGAIN.

Mr. Barrett moved that the City Surveyor

be instructed to prepare plans and profiles for the approaches to the bridges on the east side of Downey avenue and First street, the abutments to be put 60 feet from the line of the iron cylinders.

After some talk, the roll was called on the resolution, and it was adopted—13 ayes, no nays.

Mr. Hanley moved that the City Surveyor be instructed to give the stakes at once, and it was so ordered.

The report of the Committee on Parks was presented, and the recommendations adopted, with the exception of that in regard to additional lights for the Sixth-street Park, which was referred to the Gas Committee.

MIDNIGHT CLOSING OF SALOONS.

Dr. Sinsabaugh stated that at the last meeting of the Council a resolution was offered and tabled, and he desired to put the members of the Council on record, as well as himself. He therefore moved that the City Attorney be instructed to draw up an ordinance ordering all saloons be kept closed from 12 o'clock midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning, and asked that a vote be taken on the resolution.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Boshyshell, and was carried by the following vote: Yeas—Barrett, Boshyshell, Bryant, Earl, Ford, Humphreys, Shafer, Sinsabaugh, Threlkeld—9. Nays—Cohn, Hanley, McNally, Moriarty, Shafer—5. Mr. Wilson being absent did not vote.

Several minor matters were disposed of, and Mr. Cohn moved that the Clerk advertise for proposals for bids for printing ordinances, now being compiled by Mr. Teed. So ordered.

STREET CARS AND THE TAX.

The City Tax Collector reported the number of street cars in use on the various lines, horse, cable and electric, as ordered by the Council, showing that 131 cars are owned by various companies, of which 59 are in use. The amount of tax is \$20 per car, but \$900 has been paid, showing that but very cars have paid the license.

After some talk the matter was referred to the City Attorney for further investigation.

The report of the experts on the new City Hall was presented, recommending that the height of the tower be reduced about five feet, and also several other alterations, which, however, did not materially change the plans.

Under debate, the report was referred to the architect, with instructions for him to appear before the Council and give his views on the subject.

The report of the School Board was presented, showing a balance of \$34,351.23, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Water Company also reported sales of water to the amount of \$18,423.65.

The contract of the Electric Light Company for furnishing light for the city was again brought up, as amended.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CONTRACT.

As soon as the reading was finished, Mr. Cohn said that the document read was not the one that had been read and amended at the last meeting, and he therefore moved that it be referred back to the Gas Committee.

Mr. A. Kearney said that he had inserted the amendments as ordered, and if any changes had been made, they had been made by the Gas Committee.

Mr. Cohn said that the Electric Light Company had refused to accept the amendments, and Mr. Cohn favored the sitting down of the lights if the company would not come to terms.

Mr. Ford offered a resolution providing for the purchase of the electric plant, when Mr. Barrett objected, saying that he was opposed to any such thing, and moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Boshyshell said that we might get a new company within 90 days.

Dr. Sinsabaugh thought that as a mistake had been made in not allowing another company to compete, and we were not in a position to help ourselves, he would favor the contract, as the company had made some concessions, and it would be easier to regulate the matter after the contract is signed than before.

After some further talk a vote was taken and the contract was not approved, it requiring ten yeas, when but eight voted in favor of it.

Mr. Threlkeld then moved that the matter of the contract be referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Cohn and Ford, when Mr. Cohn remarked that it was not necessary; that if it was done he would take it himself, as there would then be but one, not one to take and one to give, and the matter was dropped.

THE CHARTER AGAIN.

Dr. Sinsabaugh suggested that, in view of the peril to the charter, a special meeting of the Council be called as soon after the public mass meeting as possible, to consider what further measures should be taken, and made a motion to that effect, which was passed, and President Kuhrt said he would call the meeting whenever it was desired, as he was heartily in favor of the charter.

A number of resolutions of intention to establish grass, etc., on various streets were read, and the same were ordered printed.

Mr. Boshyshell called up the matter of street names, when Mr. Cohn said that the committee having the subject under consideration would meet this week, and the matter was dropped.

A communication was received from the City Surveyor recommending the establishment of grades on various streets, and the same were adopted.

TO RESTRICT SALOONS.

Mr. Earl moved that no more saloon licenses be issued until the number is reduced to 200, and that no more be issued until the number is reduced to 200.

Several resolutions were read and referred to the several committees, when Mr. Barrett moved to adjourn, but the motion failed.

Mr. Barrett wanted the rule in regard to members leaving the hall before adjournment, and the President stated that he would see that it was observed.

Several other minor matters were disposed of, which cleared the table, and the Council adjourned.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were referred to their respective committees without reading: From H. S. Baer, for the return of money paid as taxes on a double assessment.

From C. E. Kuster, for the same as above.

From Louis Gottschalk and others, protesting against the grading of Ocean avenue at the present time.

From T. H. Reynolds and others, protesting against the paving of Cline street from First to Seventh streets.

From E. C. Bower, complaining of a nuisance caused by a large pool of water situated on Flower street, between Court and Temple streets, and asking to have the same drained.

From James McLaughlin, asking for storm-water drains on Second street and stating that the absence of these drains prevented his operating the Second-street cable road.

The following petitions were referred to the appropriate committees: For the prohibition of Commerce, asking that a special committee be sent to Sacramento to urge the passage of the new charter.

From Robert L. Moore and others, protesting against the grading of Hinton avenue.

From F. J. Coenen, asking that precautions be taken to prevent the water from Arroyo Seco overflowing his property.

From S. Strohm, asking for the return of money he has paid out on a double assessment against his property.

From J. D. Bethune, asking for the return of money he has paid for taxes which were illegally collected.

From Edwin N. Fletcher, protesting against a certain waterway being obstructed by the proposed grading of Eighth street, south of the City Gardens.

The Police should be There.

A man with a mace or less sporting air about him dropped into the Council office last evening and left the following notice:

The long-talked-of match between MacFarlane and Murdock has been arranged for \$100 a side, to take place at the Southern Hotel, next to the Silver Star restaurant, on First street, the final of the match will be a boxing contest between Champagne and Hogan, the former to stop the latter in six rounds. Champagne is a flash in a few weeks.

The police should be on hand in force, and if this proves to be one of those pseudo prize-fights, disguised under the name of a "glorious contest," stop it forthwith.

PRO CHARTER.

A MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS LAST NIGHT.

Earnest Speeches by Ex-Mayor Workman, Gen. John Mansfield, Mayor Bryson and Councilman Chandler—Strong Resolutions Adopted and a Committee to Be Sent Up.

Several thousand people gathered at the north side of the courthouse last night to give an expression in favor of the new charter. A band was present and kept the crowd together until Dr. Kuhrt, one of the freeholders, put in an appearance. The doctor closed the meeting to order, and stated its object in a few words.

Judge Ling read the list of vice-presidents, as follows:

Col. George N. Smith, J. D. Lynch, A. F. McKay, F. Sabich, Judge B. E. Taney, P. M. Scott, J. Marion Brooks, D. V. Waldron, M. C. Marsh, Henry Haer, George Stephenson, W. T. Lambie, Charles W. Menzies, Schroeder, Thomas B. Brown, Hon. W. H. Workman, Hon. E. F. Spence, Gen. John Mansfield, A. McNally, Col. H. G. Otis, Dr. J. W. Deese, W. H. Roper, Mr. L. W. T. Lambie, E. T. Menzies, H. W. Patton, M. T. Collins, B. Chandler, John Lovell, J. D. Bethune, Hon. H. G. Rollins, E. N. Workman, W. H. Broderick, H. T. Paine, Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, W. W. Robinson.

Ex-Mayor Workman was introduced and declared that he is strongly in favor of the new charter. The new charter may not be perfect, for no instrument is perfect, but the old one has outlived its usefulness, and if the citizens wish to see improvements going on they must do all in their power to bring about such a result. He said: "While I was Mayor of the city I labored under a great many disadvantages on account of the old charter. Had it not been for that I think we would have had an outfall sewer to the sea today."

Mr. Workman then offered a resolution, asking the City Council to appoint a committee of three to attend the Legislature and urge that body to do its duty by Los Angeles.

Ex-Gov. John Mansfield was then introduced. The General was also a member of the late Board of Freeholders. He spoke freely about the manner in which the fight has been made against the charter. One of the objections is to the effect that the charter is in conflict with the Vrooman Act. Such is not the case. In some respects the charter is not exactly in accord with that act. Several questions were asked by persons in the audience, but they could not puzzle the General. He is thoroughly posted in the matter. The speaker thought that the makers of the new charter have made several improvements on the Vrooman Act in regard to street matters.

One of the objections made is to the effect that we cannot dispose of our bonds under the new charter. This is all nonsense, and no man but an enemy of the city and enemy of the charter will make such a statement. We are in a critical period now, and our relief must come through this charter.

Mayor Bryson made a few remarks in favor of the charter, and gave way to Ben. Rollins, who made quite a lengthy talk in favor of the measure and said he believed that the time has come when the city must have a new charter.

Councilman Chandler made a few remarks in favor of the new charter. He said the people must take some steps to have the charter adopted, for if it goes over the top in two years before the city can get relief. It would be a shame to let two or three scrubs go up to Sacramento from this city to defeat the will of the people.

The following resolutions were then read by Judge Ling:

WHEREAS, it is represented that unfriendly efforts are being made at Sacramento against the new charter of the city of Los Angeles, lately adopted by a large majority of the people of the city at an election held for that purpose;

WHEREAS, the interests of the charter by the Legislature, in which the same is now pending, would be regarded by the people of both parties, in mass meeting now assembled, as a calamity to the city and a block in the future prosperity and growth; therefore be it

Resolved, that the parties in Sacramento opposing its approval do not represent the people or interest of the city of Los Angeles, and that the people of Los Angeles, without distinction of party, regard the defeat of the approval of the charter as a direct blow against the future progress and development of the city.

Resolved, that the approval of the charter of Los Angeles by the Legislature is demanded by every consideration of material interest to the city in the way of schools, streets, sewers, manufactures and public improvements.

Resolved, that we appeal to the Legislature to repeal the law which restricts the limits of an act suitable a small corporation of 10 years ago.

Resolved, that we demand the earnest efforts and support of the members of each House from this city and county and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Speakers of each House and the members from Los Angeles county.

Resolved, that the Council appoint three citizens to act as a committee, and to proceed at once to Sacramento and demand the approval of the charter and to prove before that body the sentiment as expressed by this meeting, and that the Council defray the expenses of the trip.

Resolved, that the Council be requested to meet in special session this morning for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of this meeting.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Letter from Spreckels.

Secretary Higgins of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter yesterday from Laus Spreckels, the Sugar King, saying that his chemist will be here this week to analyze the soils of Los Angeles county, and pronounce upon their adaptability to the culture of sugar beets. Seed imported from Europe and circulars descriptive of the culture will be sent down later.

OCEAN PALACES.

The steamships Queen of the Pacific, Santa Rosa and City of Puebla, are in their appointments and speed and are ready to start for the coast at any time.

Eastern tourists should direct themselves to a run up the coast. The voyage is usually made in the City of Puebla, to San Luis Obispo and a ride over the Pacific Coast Railroad, through the beautiful Avila Calvo, the state of California, to the home of the olive, the most enjoyable.

The Avila and Pismo beaches are very fine, and the celebrated Avila Hot Sulphur Springs are close at hand.

The new and beautiful Hotel Ramona is one of the finest in the country, and the rates are very reasonable.

A RECEIVER TAKES A SLICE OF THE TRIBUNE.

Tenth—That plaintiff verily believes upon the institution of this suit the said defendants will fail and refuse to perform

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
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AUCTIONEERS.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of almost new furniture, carpets, sewing machine, etc., at the private residence on the southwest corner of Third and Spring streets on Tuesday, January 23d, at 10 o'clock, a.m. sharp.

This is good furniture, but little used; there is parlor furniture, easy chairs, rockers, lounges, pictures, chamber furniture in oak, ash and antique, kitchen furniture, stoves, dishes, etc. Ladies especially invited. Every thing will be sold without reserve.

EDWIN A. RICE, Auctioneer.

On Wednesday, January 24d, at 10 o'clock a.m., at our place on Third and Spring street we shall sell a large consignment of all the second-hand furniture of a ten-room house removed to our store from Pearl street for convenience of sale.

EDWIN A. RICE, Auctioneer.

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ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The Times

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
C. C. ALLEN, Vice-President and Bus. Manager.
W. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

THE TIMES ANNUAL.

THE TIMES Annual for 1889 is now on sale to the trade and the general public. It may be purchased from the news agents, at the bookstores, or singly and in quantities at the Times office.
It is a 56-page publication, equivalent in bulk of contents to a 200-page book, chock full of valuable and interesting matter. It is especially adapted for sending to friends at a distance, who desire information regarding this section, its compilation having been undertaken with special reference to this purpose. The sending of one copy is better than the writing of one hundred letters. It contains a carefully prepared statement of Southern California's many advantages and few drawbacks, together with a complete exposition of our resources.
Following are the prices of the Annual:
Single copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid).....\$15
2 copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid).....25
10 copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid).....\$1.00
25 copies (in bulk).....2.50
50 copies (in bulk).....5.00
100 copies (in bulk).....8.00
1000 copies (in bulk).....80.00
The rate of postage on THE TIMES Annual is two cents for each copy. This can be saved by ordering through the office, which pays on the matter by the pound.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

The Los Angeles charter passes the Senate. Salisbury says England will support the United States in the Samoan controversy. Women suffragists holding their annual convention in Washington. Important decision by the United States Supreme Court. Seventeen more sailors rescued by the life-saving service at Hull, Mass. The Booth-Barrett combination sued at New York. French complaints at English aggressions on Pacific islands. Cabinet gossip from Indianapolis. Proceedings in Congress. Miners in the Northwest threaten a general strike. An arrest under the Coercion Act causing much indignation in England. The will of Mr. Jay Gould filed in New York. First near Modena. The deadlock in the West Virginia Senate broken. An insane clergyman's attempt to kill his family at Fairfield, N. J. Wrestling match at Scranton, Pa. Brakemen on the Erie Railway strike. Italian railway laborers rioting in Washington Territory.

INCENDIARISM has become altogether too common a crime in Los Angeles. The insurance companies show a remarkable disinclination to prosecute, even in the most flagrant cases, but this should not deter the neighbors, whose lives and property have been threatened, from making it hot for such villains. There is no more dastardly crime on earth than that of the man who will, in a cold-blooded, calculating manner, risk the property and lives of innocent people for the sake of defrauding a company and thus filling his purse.

AN important tax question came up in the Council yesterday. It is well known that assessments of property are in many cases lower than the sums which solid institutions are willing to loan on such property. This, by the way, is a pretty good proof that our valuations are not too high, as has been so frequently claimed by a local contemporary. The German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, having refused to pay their taxes on more than the assessed value of property upon which they had made loans, the City Attorney recommended that the tax be received on the amount assessed, and the excess be removed, which recommendation was adopted, and the City Attorney instructed to take the same action in all similar cases. This decision would make a difference of many thousands of dollars to the city, if taken advantage of in every case.

FRANK PIXLEY devotes three columns in the last issue of the Argonaut to the task of boosting the cheap lands of Central and Northern California, at the expense of this section. Frank says that Los Angeles is an "ancient and beautiful village," that in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino counties there are more worthless lands, barren hills and absolute deserts than in any country that he ever visited; that Southern California is in deep distress; that \$25 an acre is a high price to pay for the best unimproved lands, well watered; and that the towns of Pixley, Delano, Poso, Lerdo and "sich," in the San Joaquin Valley, are far superior as places for investment than Pasadena and Pomona, which he terms "staked cities of the southern plains." Pixley is a good writer, but his well-rehearsed crankiness prevents his doing much harm or good by his writings. As an instance of his impracticability, he seriously indorses, in the same issue, the project of disfranchising the southern negroes.

A BUSINESS STATEMENT.

THE TIMES is loth to thrust its business affairs upon the public, and would not do so under ordinary provocation. But since there has been an insinuation, mendacious, malicious threat to attack the financial standing of the Times-Mirror Company, and since such an attack, if made, would undoubtedly embody a mass of falsehood and misrepresentation, we deem it but just to ourselves and fair to the public to forestall any false impression that might otherwise be created, by an early presentation of facts and figures which can be verified under oath.

To this end the following letter, written by the president of the Times-Mirror Company to the Bradstreet Company (the well-known commercial agency) is now given to the public, notwithstanding the fact that it embodies information intended originally to be treated as confidential. Let the truth prevail!

OUR REPORT TO BRADSTREET'S.

(COPY.)
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1, 1888.

To the Bradstreet Company, (Commercial Agency—Los Angeles Branch):
GENTLEMEN: Referring to your request for official information of the financial standing of this company, and to my brief statement under date of Nov. 20th, I now respond with the following further and more detailed exhibit.

The facts and figures given below are chiefly drawn from my annual report for the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1888:

The aggregate gross earnings of the business during the year were.....\$116,780.47
being an increase over the preceding year of \$12,488.67.
The gross expenses during the same period were.....102,379.47
Showing a difference on the right side of.....\$14,401.00

We made permanent investments during the year at a total cost of \$17,500.33, as follows:

In the Hoe "Presto" perfecting press and accompanying stereo-type machinery, etc.....\$15,200.10
In other machinery, type, etc.....1,297.13
In furniture, fixtures, etc.....753.10
\$17,500.33

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

The past two years have constituted a period of large and rapid expansion in our business. The Times Building has been built within that time, besides which, costly machinery and materials have been purchased to meet the requirements of the situation. There is, of course, a mortgage indebtedness (building loan), about which there is no concealment, it being a matter of public record. This indebtedness amounts to a total of \$25,000, or not to exceed one-third of the established valuation of the real estate. It is payable as follows: Jan. 1, 1891, \$2000; Jan. 1, 1892, \$5000; Jan. 1, 1893, \$15,000.

The two principal items of the remaining indebtedness are for balances due on the new Hoe press (about two-fifths of its cost), and upon the Associated Press franchise, worth \$20,000, with long time to run. Upon the latter we owe less than one-fourth of its value, with about three years in which to pay it.

We buy our paper by the carload, and usually on 90 days' time, and use about one carload per month. Our indebtedness for this of course runs right along, month in and month out, and varies from about \$100 to about \$2000, according as we have one car or two cars on hand or en route.

The bona fide circulation of THE TIMES averaged for the year 7177 copies daily, and the earnings from daily subscriptions and sales amounted to an aggregate of \$23,450.33, being an increase over the preceding year of \$10,187.09.

The advertising in THE TIMES, as compared with the previous year, shows that it held its own and a little more, despite the shrinkage in what was known as "boom" advertisements. The gross earnings from this source were \$71,501.38, as against \$70,560.11 for the previous year—being an increase of \$941.27 (small but healthy). The volume of advertising was less, but the prices better.

ASSETS.

The cost of the Times Building (economically constructed)—three stories and basement, built of granite, brick, iron and copper, with metal roof—was \$29,904.92.
It is worth today.....\$34,000.00
The value of the Times lot (\$23,450.33, being 9 inches on First by 102 feet on Fort street), at \$1500 per front foot, is.....46,000.00

Making the total present value of the real estate.....\$80,000.00
(It may be stated here that the corners opposite ours—no better—are valued at a higher figure per front foot—as high as \$3000 in one case.)

The total assets of the company are \$135,892.17. In detail they are as follows, as of date Sept. 30, 1888, being the date of my last annual report:

(1) The Times Building.....\$34,000.00
(2) The lot.....46,000.00
(3) The Associated Press franchise.....20,000.00
(4) "Presto" press, stereo-type outfit, etc.....15,200.10
(5) Other newspaper machinery, type and materials.....4,000.00
(6) The Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House (viz.: our job office, containing seven presses and a complete outfit of type and other materials, and our book bindery), the whole valued at.....10,000.00
(7) Good book accounts due the company.....12,993.98
(8) Bills receivable.....858.40
(9) Furniture, fixtures, etc.....1,416.85
(10) Cash on hand.....5,432.84
Aggregate assets.....135,892.17

The assets preponderate over the liabilities by much more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

We think we can fairly lay claim to a good name and an unscathed credit—financially—assets of inestimable value—though we neither boast of our strength on the one hand, nor confess to any weakness on the other.

We aim to meet our obligations as they fall due, and are here to stay.

Thanking your local manager, Mr. Highbottom, for his courtesy, and offering to respond to any call upon us for further details,
I am yours to command,
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager Times-Mirror Company.

THE vote on the Tariff Bill will be taken in the Senate at 5 o'clock this evening. Speeches on the bill, limited to 10 minutes, commenced yesterday evening.

California and the National Irrigation Survey.

We have several times commented on the great irrigation scheme, for which Congress recently voted an appropriation of \$100,000—an amount which was to be used in paying the expense of a preliminary survey of the great water-sheds of the Rocky Mountain region for the purpose of ascertaining where storage reservoirs may be successfully built. The undertaking is of course an immense one, and the sum of \$100,000 will not cover even the preliminary survey. An additional appropriation of \$350,000 is now recommended, and will probably be made for the coming year. The total estimated cost of this work of investigation and survey is \$450,000.

In our opinion, the scheme would prove the most profitable investment of money ever made by this country, even should the ultimate sum needed be ten times four millions. The effect of the work for which this survey would pave the way would practically be to create a new fertile country, inside the United States, larger than any subdivision which we have acquired by purchase or treaty, and every acre of which can be made to produce enough food to feed a family. The money value of the benefits conferred by this system has been estimated at \$800,000,000, and in subsequent land valuations a conservative official estimate has placed the figures at \$120,000,000.

The present law in effect restricts the work of investigation to regions wherein the irrigable lands still belong to the Government, so that the main part of California would not receive any direct benefit therefrom. Soon after the appropriation became available, early in November, the Director of the Geological Survey, in Washington, telegraphed Gov. Waterman to permit State Engineer Hall to go to the National capital for the purpose of consultation. Mr. Hall arrived there about a week ago, and has since been constituted a sort of consulting engineer on the work.

The California irrigation reports are taken as models in the Geological Survey Bureau. There is one way in which the new Government work may be turned to the direct benefit of California, and that is as was done in the topographic work of New Jersey and Massachusetts, by cooperation, under special laws, between the Government and the State officers. Mr. Hall, it is said, is trying to lay the foundation to advance the interests of California by bringing about some such understanding, so that in the future, if not at once, a fair proportion of the Government irrigation appropriation may be expended in California.

The Charter.

At the mass meeting last night a number of prominent citizens spoke very strongly in favor of the new charter, and resolutions were passed asking the City Council to defray the expenses of three citizens to Sacramento, for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the passage of the charter, and of explaining to the members the real views of Los Angeles citizens, thereupon irrespective of party, as expressed at yesterday's meeting.

From Sacramento comes the news that the charter, on the motion of Mr. White, had unanimously passed the Senate, and been sent to the Assembly. This is good as far as it goes. We now have to see whether the fight against the instrument is to be concentrated in the Assembly.

The charter question came up in the Council yesterday, in the shape of a letter, which was read, from Stephen M. White to President Kuhrt, in which Mr. White states that he would press the charter through the Senate as rapidly as possible, but fears that its adoption will not be followed with the satisfactory results which are anticipated. It was also stated that there is a serious defect in the charter, which would make it unconstitutional. If this is true, it is very unfortunate that the fact was not discovered, or commented upon, sooner. As it is, supposing there are defects, we presume they can be amended if pointed out by the Judicial Committee.

It seems to us that it would be a good idea, if the new street railroad management, among other reforms, could contrive it so that the cars remain on the track a major portion of the running time. Of course the jolting caused by the frequent little detours made by the cars across country is highly beneficial to congested liveries—if not to choleric tempers—but there can be too much of a good thing, and we believe passengers would be still more benefited if they were not quite so frequently shaken, but allowed a reasonable period for recovery between applications.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—There are no new elements or startling novelties in Clay Green's little melodrama *Forgotten*, but the interest is sustained throughout, the dialogue is cheerful, natural and not too high-flown, and the plot is simple and yet appeals to the sympathies of all. The story is briefly this: A young girl, under the influence of romantic feeling, marries a man whom she knows to be a professional gambler. Their lives are made wretched by her reproaches and the slights put upon her by society. At a moment of despair, the wife takes her child and flees from the distasteful life, leaving the husband under the horrible impression that she was accompanied by a false friend of his. The story worked out in the usual way, with duels, dying confessions and mutual forgiveness, but so well do Mr. and Mrs. Grismer act their parts as to carry the entire sympathy of their auditors with them, and to create for the time a complete illusion. Mrs. Grismer is a delightful and sincere little woman, and especially in her love-making, is sweet and attractive. Mr. Grismer delights in many roles, and looks and acts satisfactorily. *Forgotten* will be repeated tonight.

The English Grain Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Mark Lane Express says: Southern wheats maintained their values. The large proportion of inferior grades offered gives the market an appearance of greater depression than actually exists. The French flour depressing the British market. Foreign wheat is weak. Corn has improved in tone, though there is a large American stock on hand, and a decline of 6d for this kind. American was weaker.

WASHINGTON.

Woman Suffragists Meet in Convention.

The Supreme Court Rules on the Liability of Brokers.

The Administration's Latest Effort to Vindicate Vincent.

Another Long Session of the Senate on the Tariff Bill.—The Vote on the Measure to Be Taken This Afternoon—Washington Notes.

By Telegram to the Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Jan. 21.—[By the Associated Press.] The opening session of the annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association was held this morning. Many prominent workers in the movement were present, including Abigail Scott Dunaway of Oregon. Susan B. Anthony presided and spoke hopefully of the progress of the movement and its ultimate success.

Miss Anthony was followed by Mr. Riddle and Senator Blair. The latter referred in words of high commendation to the recent work of the women in Boston in rescuing our public schools, and added: "We thought the Republican party should make itself the champion of this great movement, and should make universal suffrage an important plank in its platform."

A resolution was adopted providing for a committee to memorialize Congress to the end that women might be recognized and allowed to participate in the ceremonies of the coming centennial.

Rev. Olympia Brown of Wisconsin spoke on foreign rule, and said that while not opposed to foreign immigration, she thought it a mistake to confer upon foreigners advantages which are not given to native-born. Foreigners were allowed to vote too soon after reaching this country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Woman Suffrage Party State Committee proposed to have activists from its British co-workers that about 2,000,000 women registered and voted last week in England, Scotland and Wales for members of new city councils.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Jan. 21.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Vance objected to the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Brown last Saturday, increasing the rate on rice.

The discussion on the rice question soon became mixed up with the sugar question, and Mr. Gibson advocated adequate protection for both rice and sugar.

Mr. Butler said he would be glad to see the bill so arranged as to do ample and exact justice to every industry. He believed the intention of the Finance Committee was to place a blot on rice and sugar and other commodities because certain Senators on the Democratic side would not acquiesce in the monstrous propositions of the bill.

Further discussion, Mr. Aldrich suggested that the paragraph go over till tomorrow and that in the meantime the Finance Committee would examine the facts and figures presented by the Senator from Georgia, Mr. Brown.

The suggestion was agreed to and the rice paragraph went over till tomorrow.

On the suggestion of Mr. Vest it was agreed that the general debate should go on today until 5 o'clock, after which the 10-minute rule should be in force, all debate to cease tomorrow at 5 o'clock and voting on the bill to begin.

Schedule K (wool and manufactures of wool) was then taken up. Mr. Vance moved to amend the first paragraph of it by making it read "all wools" of the alpaca and goat like animals shall be taxed at a limited free duty, and addressed the Senate in support of the amendment.

After speaking some time Mr. Vance yielded to Mr. Allison, who reported several amendments to the wool and woolen schedule. The amendments, which were sent to the printer without being read are to the following effect: In paragraph 346, the words "of the first and second class" are struck out and the words "wools of the second class, 13 cents per pound," are added; paragraph 347, which taxes wools valued at 40 cents per pound, is amended to 45 cents; in paragraph 347, relating to wools of the third class valued at 12 cents or less per pound, the tax is increased from 6 cents to 8 cents; in paragraph 348, relating to wools over 13 cents in value, the tax is increased from 6 to 8 cents; in paragraph 349, the words "and worsted shawls, etc." are added; in paragraph 350, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 351, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 352, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 353, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 354, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 355, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 356, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 357, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 358, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 359, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 360, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 361, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; 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in paragraph 434, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 435, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 436, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 437, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 438, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 439, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 440, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 441, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 442, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 443, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 444, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 445, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 446, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 447, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 448, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 449, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 450, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 451, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 452, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 453, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 454, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 455, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 456, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 457, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 458, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 459, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 460, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 461, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 462, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 463, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 464, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 465, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 466, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 467, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 468, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 469, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 470, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 471, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 472, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 473, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 474, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 475, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 476, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 477, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 478, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 479, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 480, relating to wools valued at above 60 cents per pound, the tax is increased from 40 to 45 cents per pound; in paragraph 481, relating to wools

